

YOUTH ALIYAH - PANEL**INTEGRATION OF YOUNG IMMIGRANTS FROM ETHIOPIA, THE FORMER SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE IN ISRAEL****Social, Educational, Psychological and Cultural Aspects**

Since its inception in 1933, Youth Aliyah has specialized in the integration and education of children and youth who immigrated to Israel. It began as a rescue operation of Jewish children from Nazi Germany (in the 30's) who were placed in kibbutzim. At the end of World War II., it took upon itself to locate and take-in the young Holocaust survivors and refugees. After the establishment of the State of Israel (50's - 60's), immigrants from Islamic countries, Europe, etc.

Most recently, with the waves of immigration from Ethiopia, the former Soviet Union and other eastern countries to Israel, Youth Aliyah has enrolled thousands of young immigrants who require its services. About half of its 14,500 pupils between the ages of 12 - 18 are immigrants, enrolled in 70 residential schools, 70 kibbutzim and 16 youth day centers. Special programs have been developed for them, including formal and informal educational curricula, social and support systems, in residential or day care.

The panelists will focus on the educational, psychological, social and cultural aspects of the programs, including development, implementation, in-service staff training, mechanisms of adjustment to changing needs and policy-making.

Seit ihrer Gründung im Jahre 1933 be kümmert sich Youth Aliyah um die Integration junger Einwanderer in Israel. Zu Beginn waren es vor allem die Überlebenden des Holocaust, später Einwanderer aus den islamischen Ländern und in den letzten Jahren vor allem Jugendliche aus Äthiopien, aus der ehemaligen Sowjetunion sowie den früheren sozialistischen Staaten. Zur Zeit sind 14.500 Schüler in 70 Heimschulen, 70 Kibbuzim und 16 Tageszentren untergebracht. In den Referaten werden erzieherische, psychologische, soziale und kulturelle Aspekte der Integration behandelt.

Depuis sa création en 1933, la Youth Aliyah s'occupe de l'intégration des jeunes immigrés dans la société israélienne. Si au début, c'étaient avant tout les survivants de l'holocauste, les immigrés venant des pays musulmans s'y ajoutèrent dans les années 50. Récemment, ce sont surtout les jeunes venant d'Éthiopie, de l'ancienne URSS ainsi que des anciens pays socialistes de l'Europe de l'Est qui font partie des 14,500 élèves répartis dans 70 internats, 70 kibboutzim et 16 centres de jour. Les exposés traiteront les aspects éducatifs, psychologiques, sociaux et culturels de l'immigration des jeunes.